Budget for further improving the investment climate in general and removing infrastructural bottlenecks for accelerated overall industrial growth including paper and cement sectors. Measures to increase the production/availability of paper in the country, interalia, also include levy of low excise duty on paper manufactured with not less than 75% non-conventional raw material, reducing excise duty on wood based paper and paper board, reducing custom duty on import of wood logs and wood chips, coal and chemicals used in the paper industry.

(c) Decelcration in industrial growth in 1996-97 has mainly been due to under performance of crude petroleum, consumer durables, electricity and capital goods.

MNCs not bringing the latest technology

1294. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries has stated that multinational companies (MNCs) are not brining the latest technology with them, as reported in the Hindu dated 26th May, 1997;

(b) if so, whether at the time of giving approvals for foreign collaboration agreement or while setting up 100% foreign subsidiaries does such agreements contain adoption of latest technology;

(c) if so, whether any monitoring is done that the conditions regarding adoption of latest technology has been fulfilled; and

(d) if not, what action is taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The Newspaper Report of 26th May in "The Hindu" pertains to a Conference held in Delhi on the "Impact of Globalization on Industrial Relations" and probably refers to the Discussion Paper circulated on behalf of a Professor of IMI, New Delhi. Views expressed in the Paper are, thus, not of FICCI.

(b) to (d) The joint ventures are entered into by the Indian companies with foreign collaborators with mutual agreements as per their commercial judgements and the technology transfer, if envisaged, is expected to be of the latest technology or otherwise with the induction of interior technologies, such companies would not be able to withstand the market conditions.

लघु उद्योगों के प्रोत्साहन हेतु उठाये जाने वाले कदम

1295. **श्री नागमणि:**
श्री ईश दत्त यादव:

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रूग्ण लघु उद्योग इकाइयों की संख्या बढ़ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है;

(ग) देश में लघु उद्योग इकाइयों को किन प्रमुख समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(घ) लघु उद्योगों को उनकी रूग्णता को दूर करने के लिये सहायता देने हेतु राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये संरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरासोली मारन): (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अनुसूची वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से एकत्रित आंकडों के अनुसार रूग्ण लघु उद्योग इकाइयों की कुल संख्या में मार्च, 1995 के अंत में 2,68,815 से मार्च 1996 के अन्त में 2,62,376 गिरावट आई है।

(ग) लघु उद्योगों द्वारा महसूस की जाने वाली प्रमुख समस्यायें निम्नलिखित है।

1. सीमित वित्तीय संसाधन,
2. संगठन, वित्तीय तथा प्रबंध कार्यकुशलता की कमी,
3. विकसित अवसंचरना की कमी,
4. विलम्बित और अपर्याप्त ऋण,
5. बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा विलम्ब से भुगतान,